# Chicago Daily Tribune

OFFICE IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, 53 CLARK STREET, NEXT DOOR SOUTH OF THE POST OFFICE. TERMS—EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR.

VOL. VIII.—OLD SERIES. CHICAGO ILLINOIS, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1853. NEW SERIES.—VOL. II.


## The Daily Tribune.

From the New York Tribune.

EXTRAORDINARY INDIAN FIGHT.

We are indebted for the following account of one of the most desperate and remarkable affairs with the Indians probably on record, to a correspondent; and, although it occurred more than a year since, yet having never been fully and properly in print, it will be new to most of its interest.

NEW MEXICO, Monday, Aug. 8, 1853.

It was on the morning of the 9th of April, 1852, that Mr. Grandjean—a Swiss by birth, and for two or three years a resident of this country—was traveling with three Americans in the vicinity of Guerrero, State of Chihuahua (being in pursuit of a man who had gone off with some property belonging to the former), when he was suddenly surprised by a party of nearly a hundred Apache Indians. This occurred between the hours of night and nine o'clock, when the little party had, for ten minutes only, arrived at the Rio Santa Maria, and had dismounted for the purpose of camping, after having traveled over a hundred miles with scarcely a stoppage. As the party were resting themselves, and preparing to bathe, the Indians made their appearance. At the point of surprise the ground was extremely unfavorable for fighting, owing to the presence of numerous bushes, behind which the attacking party would be sure to rest themselves. To cross the river to attain a clear ground was Mr. G.'s first movement, having four valuable mules, a quantity of blankets, and $235 in gold in the hands of the Indians. The latter were too close upon them to allow more time than to snatch up their arms. The Indians commenced firing ere the party had crossed, and followed close in their rear. There were three rifles and a number of Colt's revolvers, numbering among them forty-two shots.

Aware that their chance for escape was impossible, and resolved that if they must fall, they would die game, the four posted themselves, at a distance from each other, at right angles, the better to withstand the attack made upon them from all sides. On dashed the Indians, with furious yells, apparently certain of their victims. When within twenty yards, each of the attacked singled out his victim and fired with deadly aim. One Chief was rolling about on horseback, giving orders to his others, who were dismounting (as is their custom in charging.) His white horse was singled out, and, though at the full gallop, was tumbled to the ground. The red skin had brought a large stone, and digging an excavation behind it, was firing from a dead rest. Naught but his head was seen; but he had time to fire but two shots ere a bullet crashed through his brain. The fire from the attacking party wounded three out of the four men, among whom was Mr. Grandjean; a bullet passing through the fleshy part of his thigh, but missing the bone. The other two were wounded, just above ankle, the other in the thigh, but no bones broken, although each crippled so at the time. They were unable to stand up; Mr. G., the only one wounded who had that power.

Meeting with so hot a reception, the Indians disappointed, chagrined, and elated by their loss, retired to a distance of some 150 yards, and kept up from behind shelter, a constant fire, but without effect. After the lapse of some four hours, they made signs for a parley, and asked the Americans if they did not want war, or, as they were cut off from the river by the enemy. Mr. G. proposed to meet one half way if both parties would throw their arms, to this they assented, and an Indian advanced, and Mr. G. had to meet him, but when about 100 yards distant, perceiving something concealed under his blanket, he declined going farther.

Again, from a distance, the Indians renewed their fire, which they kept up till night. Sundiels were used to coordinate numbers, and constantly during the night would be heard the call, in Spanish, 'Sentinel, alerte.' The one of the little band who had escaped wounds, declared his intention, then, of going in quest of aid to Brenceo, distant, as he supposed but eighteen miles, (but really not less than thirty-six,) promising to be back with aid early the next morning. Stealthily twisting himself down, flat to the ground, he made good his escape—The night wore away, and, at dawn of day, his two comrades sitting with arms in hand—morning came, and with it a renewed fire, at a distance as before, from the Indians. Nothing but certainty of some of their lives being sacrificed, should they again charge, deterred them from doing so. These Indians dread to lose any of their number, and, if those who have fought them say they may be kept off a long time by pointing your gun at them only.

I know of an instance of a man's keeping off fourteen Indians for two hours, this and not firing till the expiration of that time, when an Indian bit the dust and the rest fled, although the one charge left them all the American had ready. These Indians in fighting keep in constant motion, so that they are not easily shot.

# The Daily Tribune.

CITY OF CHICAGO:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1853.

☞ See first Page.

☞ DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.

By an extra from the office of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, to be found in another column, we learn that a very large amount of property was destroyed by fire, at that place, on Monday morning.

THE MANUFACTURE OF LOCOMOTIVES.

While decidedly loath to agree in the remarkable bulletin lately issued, that an establishment now employed in the manufacture of Locomotives, would be a very great benefit to our city, and materially add to its wealth, importance and prosperity, but very few, probably, have a clear idea of how great this benefit would be, nor how much such a business would increase our property as a city. A few facts and figures will aid our citizens in rightly appreciating the matter.

Mr. Sweetzer, in his remarks at Geneva, on Saturday last, said that their establishment would open in probably ninety days from that time, and that results do we have? Simply these: At the lowest point, allowing Messrs. Seville & Sons to make only one engine in each month (we do not know the cost of $18,000 per year paid out for these engines, every dollar of which, if the thing is managed as it should be, will be a boon here, helping to build up our city, and enabling manufacturers, and not men, as it now is, to avail the importance and wealth of eastern manufacturing towns. The estimate is only paying the locomotives built at $9000 each. If the Messrs. Seville built three engines a month, two first class worth $9,000, the cost of the "Brompton," and one second class worth $8,000, we should have a sum of $180,000, nearly one third of a million of money a year to go into our coffers, to buy corner lots and eligible sites, and to make the "Garden City" not only the "Pride of the Prairies," but the first city of the Great West.

This is not an extravagant estimate. If the whole truth were told it would fall below what is to be the course of our citizens to achieve if they but half of this matter as they should, and as we hope they will do. The Messrs. Sweetzer have demonstrated that the best class of locomotives can be constructed here, from the wheel tire to the wheels, without any aid from Eastern capital or eastern skill. We have which in our grasp all the materials which are necessary for these indeed any one branch of manufacture. The smelting furnaces of the Lake Superior region lie upon our hand, and teeming fleets of coal upon the other, and walking our streets, or working in our manufactories, are men whose brains can plan, and whose hands can construct, the almost and most intricate machine, of all those for which the present age is famed. There is no need of reading beyond our Sunday for anything connected with this enterprise. We have the men and the materials already here, and they need, we trust, will make their presence known and felt by all. It has been said of old times, that the farmers of the country were in "hard and sinew." It may be so, but if it is, then are in mechanics its very heart and life-blood. Agriculture and mechanics should go hand in hand. There is no antagonism between them, and no 2 county of interest.

As to the amount which there will be, and what is now, for all of the locomotives that can be built here, there can be but one opinion. There are but very few locomotive Engine manufacturers in the United States, in comparison with those of any other kind. So great is the demand for Engines that it is impossible to obtain them unless they are bespoken at least 12 months in advance. The shops are crowded night and day, working day and night, they are hardly able to supply even the most pressing portion of this demand. Our own roads, the best, perhaps, in and running from Chicago, will soon need all the locomotives which can by any possibility be built here at present. There is no locomotive manufactory east of the Allegheny Mountains. There is one now in process of establishment at St. Louis, and will probably be in operation in a year. These two establishments will then be looked to, to supply the entire demand for motive power for the Western lines of Western and South-western travel. It needs no prophet to see that orders will pour in upon them to an almost boundless extent; that their means of meeting them in a month must be proportionally increased, so that a building of some dimensions, may be built up, sufficient in itself to make a city of hundreds of thousands.

We trust that our railroads, here and elsewhere, will see the benefits which will result to their own interests, by the patronage which they may give to this enterprise. The railroad Company which best supports and maintains Chicago industry, will have a claim upon Chicago patronage, which no other road will not be able to offset or lightly outbalance. The Chicago and Galena Union Railroad has in this respect acted nobly. Its cars are all made in this city, and it has purchased the first locomotive made here. Let other roads follow in the same enlightened policy, and they will soon feel the beneficial effects of it, in their increased prosperity and business, (for anything which tends to build up Chicago, must at the same time build up the railroads which center in it,) and in the cheaper and off-time with which they will be supplied by every inhabitant of the Garden City.

Let then our capitalists, our business and enterprising men, combine the warmest and most liberal encouragement and support to this undertaking. If capital is needed, furnish it; if support, let it not be denied; if assistance in any shape, let them vie with each other in rendering it. Let our establishment of Messrs. Sweetzer & Sons be built up—let it grow with the city's growth, and strengthen with the city's strength, and then, like the golden grain upon the farmer's field, it will repay a thousand fold the care and toil expended on its young.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

The popularity of Mr. Headley's name as an author, is of itself amply sufficient to raise expectations of feeling, in connection from his pen, sufficient and beauties of no ordinary grade. We imagine that but very few books have met with the same rapid and universal popularity as that which has attended Sunset Years. The popular production passes all the claims to public favor, which distinguish its "Napoleon," "Washington," and "The Old Guard."

Mr. Headley has entered a new field in his present work, for since books, probably, have been written on the War of 1812 than on any other portion of our history. The political characteristics of that period were too violent and diffuse, that the interest of a public was in future life expended very much upon the events of the war in relation to the War.

The author has endeavored to do justice to all, and never seem from deserved censure—the remarks in his preface, that,

"Such pictures, to be valuable, and no prejudice, but truth, must be drawn from the actors, and not from the spectators. The feelings, the motives, and the actuating principles of the actors, are the only ones which are worth studying. In most cases I have with all such data can be procured, however, it was not easy, to my purpose, and endeavor only to authenticate, by the testimony of the actors, those which have never yet been hinted, and please those who have ever heard such opinions, was not in the opinion of the political and social condition of the times, and under the reader, as far as my power, has aided and assisted I have."

The book is elegantly printed, and very valuable, and is adorned with several good engravings. For sale by A. H. & G. Sealy, 100 Lake st.

THE MONEY PANIC.—GREAT REVOLUTION PROPOSED.

The New York *Herald* has not a very enviable reputation as far as politics are concerned; but we believe that its editorials, on Financial and Commercial matters generally, have acquired a high reputation. Certain it is, that it is taken by hundreds, and even thousands, of business men who deem it invaluable in this latter feature, though totally unreliable in the former. At such as we think the pernicious character of the *Herald*, on account of its politics, we must say, that as a mere paper, it is unexpressed, and we are accustomed to look to its columns for information in reference to many items, commercial and monetary, that we do not find elsewhere.

The *Herald*, during the past few months, has been warning the public against a monetary and commercial revolution, which is foretold as the legitimate sequence of expansion of paper currency, undue speculation, excessive importations, over borrowing, &c. &c. On the 15th last, an article of this character appeared in its columns, and it is so faithful in its review of the great monetary and commercial events of the three years ago, that we give it entire, below, with some notes of our own, in reference to particular points, showing wherein the opinions are based upon correct premises, and where they are not. We quote:

"The suspension of Simeon Draper has created a great deal of excitement in Wall street, and in the minds of those familiar with the rise, progress and result of the speculative mania previous to 1837, has produced apprehensions of the most alarming character. We see in the future, events of the most startling nature, and those who are prepared for the approaching crisis may be thankful that they are so fortunate. Very few have foreseen the proximity of the collapse which is likely to be so wide spread and disastrous. It may be even more general than that of 1837, and perhaps in the same proportion that the credit of 1835 bears to that which existed sixteen years since. We cannot by comparison of data, form a very correct opinion of the position of things in the financial world in 1837, compared with that of 1853. Speculation is now vastly extended and expanded, and the transactions of the credit system are immeasurable and already beyond control. We cannot trace them through all their sources, but will point to some of the most important movements of the last twelve or fifteen years.

"In 1837, the banks and individuals were immensely expanded. The amount of bank discount in 1835, is twice as much as it was in any one of the few years run up from $231,149,499 in 1834, to $323,114,702 in 1837—an increase of more than one hundred millions of dollars in three years. This immense increase in bank credit between individuals of different character, inflated prices for every species of property, created an immense importation of goods and merchandise, and built up in fact, one of the most stupendous systems of credit upon a weaker basis than ever before reared in any country. After a few years of progress at this rate when every one was under full handway, and commercial paper was floating about like a snowball in January, the crash came, and the ruin struck one fine morning by the announcement that the banking house of J. C. and S. Josephs & Co. had suspended payment. The effect of this was sudden, and the crash was in proportion to the magnitude of the fabric.

Since 1837, at least two hundred millions of gold have been added to the world's precious supply of that metal. It has passed principally into the channels of commerce, and into the hands of the people. We find, notwithstanding this enormous product of gold, very little increase in the vaults of our banks, and in those of Great Britain. The bulk of it is in active circulation, or hoarded in private hands. The basis of our credit has not, therefore, so steadily increased as was anticipated, and confidence has been in a long time established upon an imaginary foundation. The impetus given to enterprise by the facilities so easily manufactured, called for the aid of means not previously contemplated. In 1834 and 1835 credit was extended in ordinary channels. Real estate was operated largely in at high prices, but speculation was not extended much into our great staple productions. Prices for everything were inflated beyond precedent, and extravagance appeared in all things. In 1837 there commenced a different system of credits from any ever before thought of on this side of the Atlantic, and that is saying a great deal. The extension of our works of improvement, particularly railroads, called for resources of most extraordinary character. The ordinary channels of credit would not suffice for carrying on a loan of precedent 30 July, and the genius of our financiers was taxed for a desideratum. They proved to be equal to the emergency, and we have just commenced realizing some of the results. Railroads could not be built very well without money, and stock subscriptions came in slow, and only to moderate extent. The happy idea of issuing and employing the credit of corporations was conceived by some genius, and it has been pretty generally carried out. Cities counties, towns, villages, have been drawn into the movement, and their bonds have been issued in this rate astonishing even in this age. It is safe to estimate an aggregate mass of these securities of at least one hundred millions of dollars, not one dollar of which will ever be paid, except by subsidies from the treasury for the old as they mature. Within twelve months, since, we point out the dangers attending this system of creating debts by corporations. We stated at that time, that taxes levied for the interest would be repudiated, and those who invested in such securities would find it unproductive, if not something worse. We are rapidly approaching that point, and the crash will be in full force as we predict it. Parties holding these securities have already severely felt their worthlessness during a stringent money market, and individuals, may well with amazement at the sudden change in the announcement that the banking house of J. C. and S. Josephs & Co. had suspended payment. The tariff of 1842 was adopted by a Whig Congress, having been carried through under the immediate direction of Mr. Clay, and its details based upon information received from the most reliable business men, connected with, and experienced in all the various interests involved. The country had previously been lying so helpless as a ship at sea, without a mill or rudder, and it seemed as if its prosperity was to be wrecked. The tariff of 1842 was passed, and Chicago at between thirty and forty cents per bushel; Corn fifteen; Oats ten cents; Pork and Beef one dollar and one dollar and fifty cents per 100 lbs., and other things in proportion.—The importation of foreign fabrics and articles of merchandise had not only protected every branch of home industry, but had drained the country of its money. As soon as the tariff of 1842 was adopted, importations measurably ceased, shops were again opened, the water wheels and steam engines started, and all filled with the elements of life. The country, like that ship, with new rudder, and sails under a fresh breeze, started up from its helpless lethargy to active and prosperous life. All who have passed through these periods, as we have, will detect these comparisons, even though allied to the party which at a subsequent period put a stop to it, as the *Herald* admits, and brought us to our present perilous condition.—Ed. Tribune.]

"In 1846, another change was made in the tariff; the protective features of the act of 1842 were taken out, and a revenue standard, to what did at that time constitute a revenue standard, was adopted under the old valuations system, from after that act commenced operation, the delivery of gold in California was assured, and the world was instantly filled with the announcement. The public mind was for a moment occupied with all sorts of speculations relative to the effect of the discovery of acquisition to the supply of precious metals, and speculation followed widely upon the subject. Financiers of eminence were pretty equally divided on the various points of theory, and commercial men employed by the government of France to report upon the matter, reported just the contrary of the views expressed by the commercial men appointed by the government of Great Britain. Our opinions remain precisely the same as expressed at that time. Circumstances have strengthened and confirmed them. We predicted an increase in the value of money, an increased demand for all purposes, an increase in the value of all kinds of property, a wage for all branches of industry, and a general expansion of credits far beyond any limit justified by the production of gold in California, or any other part of the world. It was at that time urged against that the enterprise of our people, particularly would extend itself so much faster than the basis upon which the economy credits would have to rest, would warrant, that ultimately there would be a reaction and a collapse, which would confound the community, and shake the commercial world to its very core. Our experience had long before satisfied us that it was utterly impossible to restrain the expansion of credit, when the basis, at the start, was solid and substantial. The superstructure is usually piled up so rapidly, and to such an extent, that its foundation invariably, sooner or later, gives way, and when it does, the crash must be in proportion to the magnitude of the fabric.

Since 1837, at least two hundred millions of gold have been added to the world's precious supply of that metal. It has passed principally into the channels of commerce, and into the hands of the people. We find, notwithstanding this enormous product of gold, very little increase in the vaults of our banks, and in those of Great Britain. The bulk of it is in active circulation, or hoarded in private hands. The basis of our credits has not, therefore, so steadily increased as was anticipated, and confidence has been for a long time established upon an imaginary foundation. The impetus given to enterprise by the facilities so easily manufactured, called for the aid of means not previously contemplated. In 1834 and 1835 credit was extended in ordinary channels. Real estate was operated largely in at high prices, but speculation was not extended much into our great staple productions. Prices for everything were inflated beyond precedent, and extravagance appeared in all things. In 1837 there commenced a different system of credits from any ever before thought of on this side of the Atlantic, and that is saying a great deal. The extension of our works of improvement, particularly railroads, called for resources of most extraordinary character. The ordinary channels of credit would not suffice for carrying on a loan of precedent 30 July, and the genius of our financiers was taxed for a desideratum. They proved to be equal to the emergency, and we have just commenced realizing some of the results. Railroads could not be built very well without money, and stock subscriptions came in slow, and only to moderate extent. The happy idea of issuing and employing the credit of corporations was conceived by some genius, and it has been pretty generally carried out. Cities counties, towns, villages, have been drawn into the movement, and their bonds have been issued in this rate astonishing even in this age. It is safe to estimate an aggregate mass of these securities of at least one hundred millions of dollars, not one dollar of which will ever be paid, except by subsidies from the treasury for the old as they mature. Within twelve months since, we pointed out the dangers attending this system of creating debts by corporations. We stated at that time, that taxes levied for the interest would be repudiated, and those who invested in such securities would find it unproductive, if not something worse. We are rapidly approaching that point, and the crash will be in full force as we predict it.

Parties holding these securities have already severely felt their worthlessness during a stringent money market, and individuals, may well with amazement at the sudden change in the announcement that the banking house of J. C. and S. Josephs & Co. had suspended payment. The tariff of 1842 was adopted by a Whig Congress, having been carried through under the immediate direction of Mr. Clay, and its details based upon information received from the most reliable business men, connected with, and experienced in all the various interests involved. The country had previously been lying so helpless as a ship at sea, without a mill or rudder, and it seemed as if its prosperity was to be wrecked. The tariff of 1842 was passed, and Chicago at between thirty and forty cents per bushel; Corn fifteen; Oats ten cents; Pork and Beef one dollar and one dollar and fifty cents per 100 lbs., and other things in proportion.—The importation of foreign fabrics and articles of merchandise had not only protected every branch of home industry, but had drained the country of its money. As soon as the tariff of 1842 was adopted, importations measurably ceased, shops were again opened, the water wheels and steam engines started, and all filled with the elements of life. The country, like that ship, with new rudder, and sails under a fresh breeze, started up from its helpless lethargy to active and prosperous life. All who have passed through these periods, as we have, will detect these comparisons, even though allied to the party which at a subsequent period put a stop to it, as the *Herald* admits, and brought us to our present perilous condition.—Ed. Tribune.]

"In 1846, another change was made in the tariff; the protective features of the act of 1842 were taken out, and a revenue standard, to what did at that time constitute a revenue standard, was adopted under the old valuations system, from after that act commenced operation, the delivery of gold in California was assured, and the world was instantly filled with the announcement. The public mind was for a moment occupied with all sorts of speculations relative to the effect of the discovery of acquisition to the supply of precious metals, and speculation followed widely upon the subject. Financiers of eminence were pretty equally divided on the various points of theory, and commercial men employed by the government of France to report upon the matter, reported just the contrary of the views expressed by the commercial men appointed by the government of Great Britain. Our opinions remain precisely the same as expressed at that time. Circumstances have

INTERESTING ECCLESIASTICAL TRIAL.

Our citizens, and especially the readers of the *Tribune*, doubtless remember the trial, before the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Protestant Church, held in this city, last May, of the Rev. David Kennedy, of Blairsville, Butler Co., Penn., on a charge of having read, when called upon to preach in the First Presbyterian (not Reformed) Church of this city, two of the paraphrases of Scripture in one in the congregation. It was alleged that he had sung, but that he had read them to the congregation in the usual order of worship,—while as a *Reformed* Presbyterian Minister he was bound not to read anything in the ordinary services of the Sabbath, but the Psalms of David. The Synod did not expel or suspend Mr. Kennedy from his ministerial functions, but referred his case for trial to his Presbytery, in Pennsylvania,—giving, at the same time, however, an unmistakable expression against him. The subject, at the time, created no small degree of excitement here, among those who were disposed to recognize christian men's consciences as a more correct guide than arbitrary regulations of Presbyteries or Synods, and who felt that the action of the Synod was more arbitrary than was consistent with that enlarged liberty and charity which constitutes the very soul of true Protestantism as antagonist to Roman Catholicism, and that it was unworthy of the intellectual body of Men in who composed the Synod. The *Tribune* was among this number, and spoke freely in reprobation of the principle on which the Synod acted; for which it brought upon itself various lectures from Ministers, Laymen and several editors,—they contending, we inferred, that public journals have no right to criticise or question the action of churches, or speak of religious questions in relation to seets; which to our mind was as anti-Protestant as Papacy itself.

But what we had intended to notice now is the trial of the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, as directed by the Synod, before the Presbytery of which he was a member. This took place several days ago, at Pittsburg, and the *Presbyterian Advocate*, published at Pittsburg, speaks of it in detail as follows:

"On the part of the prosecution, it was alleged, that Mr. K. had violated the order of the church by using an unauthorized psalmody, and had thus disregarded his ordination vows. The part of the Reformed Presbyterian would not even permit Saints her ministers to the Psalms of David in the ordinary services of the sanctuary. Mr. Kennedy, in his defence, Mr. K. disavowed the slightest intention to treat lightly, much less to trample under his feet, the order established by the Synod. He had understood the rule as not extending to extraordinary services in the churches of other sister denominations; and therefore if he had sinned at all, it was at least with the good and pure motive of contempt for established regulations, but from a misinterpretation, as some of his brethren regard it, of said rule in the matter of the Synod.

As a further mitigation of the offence, Mr. K. alleged that having been called upon unexpectedly while sitting in one of the pews, to second Mr. Cole, 150 do. of which he was totally destroyed. Wells & Hill had $2,000 worth of beef and butter, purchased for a Detroit house, and awaiting shipment. Their house, altogether, a large list of flour, beef, and other produce, belonging to some person unknown, and destined for Lake Superior. There was a very large cargo of goods, partly for some place in the interior, and partly for those of our own city, which had just been landed from the steamer *Sultana*. As all the bills of lading were burned up, we are as yet without authentic details of this loss, but it must have been very heavy. There was, too, still unDelivered, a large portion of the *Globe's* cargo, it is believed that the loss of these two boats alone, exceeds $25,000, and some think $50,000. Some 600 barrels of apples, belonging to a passenger by the *Sultana*, were among the property thus destroyed. Lastly, there was the luggage of some 50 families of immigrants, who landing in the night from the *Sultana*, had left their effects upon the pier, expecting to return, and there to claim them, found naught save burnt rags and ashes.

It is believed that very little, if any of the loss incurred by this fire, was covered by insurance. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, and no publicmind would be to see very for the wretch who could commit such a wanton wrong.

We shall endeavor to obtain, as soon as may be, a full statement of the merchandise destroyed and of the parties to whom it belonged. We understand that the Mayor has offered a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of the incendiaries.

LETTER FROM MEXICO.—REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.—INSURRECTION IN YUCATAN.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12.

The steamship Texas has arrived from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from the city of Mexico to the 3d inst.

A Mexican war steamer left Vera Cruz on the 8th, with 300 troops for Yucatan, where a revolution was reported.

The New Orleans Bee, of Thursday last, has special intelligence from Mexico, received by a private letter, to the effect that the government had discovered an extensive conspiracy in Puebla, and that several prominent persons had been arrested—among them Don Juan Musica, late Governor of the State of Puebla; General Manuelos Robb, and Don Luis de la Rosa. They had been ordered to leave the country.

STEAM BOILER EXPLODED AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.

A terrible explosion took place this morning, at the Navy Yard, of the boiler on the sectional dock, while hauling on the sloop-of-war Cyane. Pieces of the boiler were scattered in all directions, the safety-valve falling upon the deck of the steamer Fulton, a distance of three hundred feet.

Two persons were killed, and two others severely wounded. There were 80 pounds pressure on the boiler at the time of the explosion, and it was capable of bearing 100 lbs.

☞ The Native American Party of New Jersey have nominated John Haywood for Governor.

MARRIED.

By Rev. Mr. Ferrier, Oct. 16, Mr. Henry Powell, of Chicago, to Miss Helen M. Gage, of Tiffin, Ohio.

By Rev. Mr. Ferrier, Oct. 16, Mr. Joseph Parsons, of Woodstock, Ill., to Miss Fanny Hoyes, of Milwaukee.

COUNTY CLERK.

☞ We are authorized to announce Charles P. Farwell as a Democratic for County Clerk, at the ensuing November election.

NOTICE.

DOCTOR DUCK'S Office and Lodgings, No. 46 Clark st opposite the Bank of America, until further notice.

☞ Mr. Hayden's Lafayette Gold Mining Co., in New York column.

☞ Fanny Gantz has long been celebrated for its durability and brilliancy of color, and now with the improvements added to it by L. S. Rust & Co., it is all that can be desired or looked for in its way. The Proprietors advertise in another part of our paper.

NOTICE.

☞ The Books of Subscription are now open at 121 Lake st., for the remainder of the term to the Mercantile Association of the City of Chicago.

G. O. WILSON,

Oct 17-1d Sec'y.

NOTICE.

THE ATLANTA BANK OF GEORGIA, recently chartered by the Legislature of that State, is now owned by the undersigned, and as such carries on the business of banking, and offers its issues in terms of the act of incorporation. The Notes of the Bank will be received on deposit by the subscribers on the same terms that they are received by the Atlanta Bank, and they will be redeemed in New York by the Agents of the Bank at three quarters of one per cent. discount.

GEO. SMITH & CO.

Chicago, April 29, 1853.—oct 15-dw1w

FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the above Company that calls have been made upon the subscriptions to the Capital Stock thereof, and payments as follows, viz: Five per cent. on the first day of November next.

Five per cent. on the first day of December next, and

Five per cent. on the first day of January next.

By the Board. A. J. WALSHAM,

Elgin, Sept. 23d, 1853. oct7-2d Sec'y.

Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Co.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Sept. 21st, 1853.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a half of the subscribed stock on the Capital Stock subscribed for the construction of the "Second Division" of said Road, has been made, payable at the Office of the Treasurer in Chicago, on the 1st day of February, 1854. By order of the Board.

W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.

I am now selling Drafts on New York for Chicago and New England Notes. 1 to 1/2

Gold, 1/2

Currency at par.

I am paying a premium for Chicago and New England Notes and Gold of 1 to 1/2

New York and Michigan, 1/4

I am buying specie at the following rates, currency below the standard:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spanish Doubloons, Gold | 2 P cent profit | |
| Doubloons, Patent | | 15,800 |
| Doubloons, Bank | | 15,800 |
| Doubloons, Crown

# The Daily Tribune.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

THE TUNNEL.

The adjourned meeting of the Tunnel Committee will be held this evening, at the Council Room, commencing at ½ o'clock. We hope for the credit of the Committee that a quorum will be present, and some decisive action taken on the subject.

GREAT SUCCESS OF OBERON.—Last night, at Tremont Hall, was one of the finest and most fashionable assemblages we ever saw in that Hall, to visit the Cosmorama of Chicago. From the opening to the closing scene, the walls were made to resound with the most rapturous and continued applause. It will be repeated tonight along with all the other works of Mons. Andrieu.

☞ MR. BURDETT'S lecture at Warner's Hall last evening was fully attended. A great number were drawn thither, no doubt, from the novelty of a lady lecturing. What effect the ideas advanced will have on the ladies of this city, remains to be seen.

FIRE ST. LOUIS.—The fine Steamer Rapublic will leave La Salle for St. Louis this afternoon on the arrival of the morning train from this city. Passengers going South will please take notice.

ANOTHER CHURCH OPENED.—On Sunday afternoon last, at 5 o'clock, the *New England Congregational* Church dedicated their new house of worship, on the corner of Wolcott and Indiana streets, in this city, making the fifth of that order, and the fourth created within a little more than six months.

The introductory exercises were conducted by Rev. J. B. Walker, of Mansfield, Ohio, and the dedicatory prayer by Rev. J. Ed. Williams, of this city; sermon from Heb. 10:25, on The Duty and Mode of Public Worship, by the Pastor, Rev. J. C. Holbrook. A large audience was in attendance, and even some could not gain admittance who desired to be present. The house is handsomely fitted up inside, complete, and its seats cushioned, (which are free.) We are glad to hear that the Society is prospering, and bids fair to take rank among the strongest in the city. This new place of worship will accommodate residents of the North Division, and be an additional attraction to its residence there.—Services will be held there every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

TRUST SECURITY.—The Washington Battalion were out yesterday afternoon, for parade and target shooting. There were three prizes, as follows: A purse of $3; one of $10, and $5 and a sword. The first and third prizes were won by Francis Hittinger, at a distance of 100 and 150 yards; the second by George Childs, at 150 yards. The practising was done on the North Side.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—The case of the United States vs. L. A. Irwin, indicted for purloining money from a letter deposited in the Post Office at Oregon, in this State, comes on for trial to-day in this Court. This will be the third trial in the case, two Juries having failed to find a verdict. The prosecution is conducted by THOS. HOYNE, Esq., U. S. Attorney, and the defence by Messrs. MORRIS, HARVEY and CRAVEN.

HORSE THIEF.—A man named Thomas Whelan was examined yesterday forenoon, before Judge RUCKER, charged with stealing a horse, saddle and bridle, the property of John W. Harwood. He was held to bail in $500 for his appearance at the next term of the Recorder's Court.

☞ The steamer Fashion arrived from Green Bay at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, freighted with fish and shingles. She left on her return at 5 o'clock last evening.

☞ The U. S. steamer Michigan arrived in port Sunday evening, after a forty eight hours cruise.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.—Our old friends, PORTER & EWEASE, the book auctioneers who were here about a year ago, have again returned to this city with a large and good assortment of valuable standard and miscellaneous books, which they are now selling at 167 Lake st. They say their stock embraces everything desirable in this line. Go and see.

☞ Our neighbor of the *Christian Times* is still a little, a very little, careless in the manner in which he reads his exchanges. For example, he copies an article of ours, boldly and entire, into his own columns, without the least sign to designate its paternity. However we are so doing said to each things.

COMMUNICATION.

EDITORS OF THE TRIBUNE:—I have never sought publicity for myself, and can hardly believe the public feel so much interest in my affairs, as to require me to appear before them. Nevertheless, as I find my conduct called in question, by two of the morning prints in one of them rather ironically, I wish to say a few words in reply. I do this not by way of defence of my character or conduct, as I do not deem that necessary; but simply to show that I am not afraid or ashamed to avow my acts fully, and take the blame or credit to which they are entitled.

It is true, then, that in connection with another highly respectable citizen I have become bail for Stephen Miller.

If it is really important that the public should know how I came to do this *atrocious* deed, a few words will tell the story. I was informed by a friend who was counsel for the prisoner, that his Honor the Mayor (I mention it to his credit) had consented to find bail, on the money being deposited in his hands. Unfortunately, they had not the full amount necessary, and I was applied to, to loan the deficiency. This not being convenient for me, I connected myself, at the solicitation of my friends to receive the amount of money the prisoner could raise, and security for the balance, and enter bail for him. This is the head and front of my offending.

I will state also for the information of the *Democrat* that in our other instance only, to my recollection, I have entered bail for a person charged with the commission of a felony. In that case I returned the prisoner safely to the proper officers of the law and took their receipt. After that I presume I am not responsible for him, as I had nothing further to do with him and was not even his counsel.

As to my liabilities as bail or otherwise, all I have to say is, if any man has any claims against me, let him "walk up to the office and settle."

In regard to both of these cases I have only done what I and every reader of this article would wish to have done to them in like circumstances. For myself I feel it to be a crime to do an act of kindness, even to a man accused of crime and disgrace, when every hypocritical Levite will be very sure to "pass by on the other side." If a wrong has been done, why not censure the officers who fixed, and the officers who took the bail. If, on the contrary they have done but simple duty, and Your Constitution and Laws (we Const. Art 11 Sec. 13) secure to every man charged with crime the right to reasonable bail in order to prepare for his trial, then say attempt to deprive him of the privilege of giving good bail is a most glorious wrong and oppression—a wrong too stean in the most defenseless condition—a wrong unworthy of the darkest period of the common law, for the right to bail was recognized even when the the right to sonal was denied the prisoner.

And now for the "finally brethren," I will say that as for my character for integrity of purpose and action, I will compare that without one word of comment to those who know me, and as for the newspapers, that there are not enough presses in Chicago, nor out of it, to frighten me from following what I deem to be the distates of duty and humanity. J. H. KEDZIE.

Chicago, Oct. 17, '53.

THEATRICAL.—On last night the excellent drama of "Don Cesar de Bazan," and the Tragedy of the "Gustom Brothers" were performed.—The Drama of "Don Cesar," although it has been on the American stage but a few years, has become, and with justice, a favorite entertainment at the principal theatres of the Union. MR. NEASON, as *Don Cesar*, sustained his part with unwavering spirit, animation, and good taste.—The character is a strange mixture of the gentleman and the ruffian—generous, sanguinary, reckless, and audacious, and not an unnatural picture of an outcast nobleman of Spain. In all of the changing scenes of the play, MR. NEASON did his own reputation entire justice. MISS WEAVER, as *Maritana*, the Gipsy, played remarkably well, as she always does.

Of the "Corsican Brothers," we have already spoken. If anything could add to the admiration with which we regard it, the manner in which it was last night performed certainly would.

A good bill is given for to night. "Civilization" or the Drama, and the musical vaudeville entitled the "Loan of a Lover" ends the performance.

POLICE COURT.

Before Judge RUCKER. There was a large number of offenders on the docket yesterday morning.

John W. Whipple—a deaf and dumb subject—was found in the streets seriously drunk. It being his first offence, the Court discharged him.

James Hern, was arrested on Sunday for abusing his family, and having the neighborhood disturbed by their cries. Has been repeatedly before the Court, on similar charges—was fined $3, and required to give bail in the sum of $200, to keep the peace.

Peter Hermann, a young man recently arrived from Germany, was shooting on Sunday afternoon, on the North beach—in direct violation of the City Ordinance. Fined $3.

John Y. Cooksright, the victim of a family quarrel, in a shanty occupied by William Shute, near the Car Works. Thought he had a better right to the premises than the complainant—fined $10 and costs—paid.

Andrew Jackson, was "down drunk" at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning. Had been engaged in a quarrel, where he received a spurious black eye—all the effects of patronizing bad whiskey. Fined $2 and costs.

James Lynch, drunk and creating a disturbance at a house on the West Side. Fined $4 and costs.

Cornelius Carr, another victim of over drinking—was found by the Watch at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, drunk and noisy. Fined $2 with an admonition to "lock out for squalls" in future.

John McGuire, a boarder at Stanwix Hall, on North Water street, was drunk all through Sunday night, creating a disturbance, "breaking things," &c. Fined $10.

Catharine Chester, a recent graduate from the Bridewell—was released but two days since. Keeps a small shop in the neighborhood of the "Round House," where she says her children live. Was "dead drunk" on Sunday evening, and had a large crowd collected about her doors. Fined $2 and re committed for 60 days.

Thomas Woodward was brought up on complaint of parties, who failed to appear against him at the appointed time—discharged.

Ross Williams, charged with drunkenness—she was the same who was over before the Court, she was die hanged, promising faithfully to do better in future.

A CERTIFICATE

FROM ONE OF OUR WILLIAMSBURGH FRIENDS.

New York, August 20, 1853

☞ I hope every one, who, sick or well, or sick, who may have reason to believe they are troubled with worms, will take DR. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE. I feel indebted to it as one of the greatest worm destroyers of the age—certainly the most extraordinary I know of.

A child of mine about five years old, has been troubled with worms more or less for months back; it could get nothing to relieve it until we came across Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, of which we gave but a small quantity. The result, however, was astonishing. She discharged over three hundred worms. MR. LENT, Williamsburgh, Long Island.

P.S. Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, also Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at the respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞ Persons troubled with disease brought on by the use of Mercury, or Mineral Medicines, will please address Dr. McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills—all others, in comparison, are worthless.

A TUMOR IN THE NECK CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Thomas Marlow, residing on the Welsh Rock, Bristol, had been ill in health for years, and always complained of a soreness in the neck; he was much bronchitis, and at times, but none were successful in affording him the least relief, however, after some time a large tumor formed under the left ear, from which he suffered intensely, and tried every other remedy without obtaining any benefit, until he made use of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and then with perfect satisfaction rubbed the ointment well on the tumor, and he is now in the enjoyment of the most robust health, and he is now in the enjoyment of the most robust health. sold LYONS RATHBURN.

The Radicals, who suffer from a variety of disease, climate and all sort, in procuring and restoring the human hair over after a baldness and premature clearance the scalp from dandruff and its natural growth, will save the scurvy hundreds, and all eruptive diseases of the skin, and to the most desirable article for curling and imparting gloss to the hair in the world. It happily unites the effects of the choicest Pomades to the best French Extracts, and should be in possession of the most delighted flavors, no person should be without it. Price only 25 cents, in large bottles. Sold by all dealers, everywhere. D. B. Barnes, Proprietor, 165 Broadway, N. Y. oct

BALDNESS CURED.

EMERSON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE.

For Restoring the Hair on Bald Heads, increasing hair, and preventing the Hair from turning, is winning golden opinions of persons who are using it. This is a new article, recently introduced to the public, and is warranted equal to any or best of a flowering pitch. The Proprietors have sent coordinate to it that they authorize their Agents to take Half their price, if not found to be as represented in every respect to the purchaser. WM. McMILLAN, corner Randolph and State street, Wholesale and Retail Agent for Chicago and surrounding country. sept19

STRANGE DEVELOPMENTS.

It is positively stated, on good authority, that "Rosencrantz's *Book of the Hair Restorative*" will CURE BALDNESS and PREVENT HAIR from turning, and from the largely increased demand, the Proprietors have been induced to place it in the reach of all. Price One Dollar per Bottle. Sold by all the principal Druggists; also by WM. McMILLAN, General Agent for Chicago and surrounding country. oct1-3m

HARDING & FITCH

OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE AT THEIR OFFICE, NO. 1 Clark st., the following valuable Real Estate:

Lots 3, 4 of lot 1, block 11, on Wabash Avenue.

Lot 3 of lot 1, block 11, on Wabash Avenue, with brick and wooden buildings thereon.

Lots 1 and 2 of lot 1, block 42 School Sec., with two wooden tenements.

Lots 1 and 2 of block 50, on Hurt and Jefferson sts.

Lots 1 and 2 of block 51, on Hurt st.

Lots 1 and 2 of block 52, on Hurt and Jefferson sts.

Lots 1 and 2 of block 53, on Hurt st.

Lots 1 and 2 of block 54, on Hurt st.

Lots 1 and 2 of block 55, on Hurt st.

Lots 1 and 2 of block 56, on Hurt st.

Lots 1 and 2 of block

## BANKS.

**H. K. SWIFT'S**
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 1 CLARK STREET.

EXCHANGE
ON THE UNITED STATES,
and Canada and Europe,
ON THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
ON MASSACHUSETTS,
ON CONNECTICUT,
ON RHODE ISLAND,
ON PENNSYLVANIA,
ON MARYLAND,
ON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
ON LOUISIANA,
ON OHIO,
ON ILLINOIS,
ON IOWA,
ON WISCONSIN,
ON MICHIGAN,
ON INDIANA,
ON MINNESOTA TERRITORY,
ON CALIFORNIA,
ON CANADA,
ON ENGLAND,
ON SCOTLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
and IRELAND.

Current Deposits,
allowing interest on balances.
GEORGE SKINNER.

J. N. ADAMS,
EXCHANGE BROKER
No. 62 CLARK STREET.

Cutter, Brodhead & Clapp,
No. 20 WATER STREET, BOSTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.

American and Foreign Agency,
60 WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHICAGO OIL STORE.

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT!!!
MARSH'S PATENT OIL.

## INSURANCE.

RUFUS K. FOSDICK, AGENT,
UNITED MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD.
Capital ..... $100,000
Chicago Agency, Office, 54 Clark Street.

WESTERN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
CASH CAPITAL ..... $100,000
WILL take risks on all the Lakes and inland waters by sea and canal.
MARINE RISKS ON CARGO, Lake and River.
Chicago, Jan. 6th, 1853.

CHICAGO MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Capital Stock ..... $100,000
Office No. 4, Dearborn Av., Arcade Block, up stairs.
DIRECTORS:

MOHAWK VALLEY
Farmers Insurance Company,
SCHEN. Cons. Schedy. valley west of the City of Schenectady.
Capital, $200,000—Well and securely invested.
OFFICERS:
A. S. VAN DAUSEN, President.
JAMES MARVIN, Vice President.
JOHN S. PARKER, Secretary.
THIS COMPANY is now prepared to take Marine Risks on Lake and River Navigation, on the most favorable terms.
The Business of this Company is confined to the Western Counties of New York, and the Capital is all invested in Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth from two to three times the amount loaned.
The Business of this Company is conducted by the Trustees, without any other compensation than a ratable compensation for actual expenses.
The Trustees have also established a Branch Office in the City of Chicago, for the transaction of business in the Western States, and have appointed the undersigned their agent, who will be prepared to take Marine Risks on Lake and River Navigation, on the most favorable terms.
Inquire of the Subscriber, at the Office of the Chicago Mutual Fire Insurance Company, No. 4 Dearborn Av., Arcade Block, up stairs.
Chicago, Sept. 1, 1853.

## FORWARDING & COMMIS'N.

JOHN MACKENZIE,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT AND GENERAL AGENT, No. 15 Water Street, Peoria, Ill.
Refer to Ira Blackstone, Chicago; Ira Blackstone, Jacksonville; Ira Blackstone, Springfield; Ira Blackstone, Bloomington; Ira Blackstone, Pekin; Ira Blackstone, Peoria.

DRUE RAY & JOHN RADCLIFF,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
No. 2 Rice's Row, foot of the Bluff, Chicago, Ill.
Receive goods on Commission.
RICE RAY. JOHN RADCLIFF.

1853.
Union Transportation Company.
BY ERIE CANAL.
Office No. 4, Dearborn Av., Arcade Block, up stairs.

S. B. POMEROY & CO.
1853.
FORWARDERS AND COMMISSION DEALERS,
No. 1 Rice's Row, Chicago.
PRODUCE, FLOUR, AND FEEDS,
Nos. 130, 132 and 134 South Water Street.
A SPACIOUS warehouse and wharf has been built to suit the business of this firm, and they are now prepared to receive produce in quantities.
Our Warehouse for handling grain attached to Dole's Elevator.
AGENTS FOR THE
AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
N. B. THOMAS, ..... New York.
S. B. POMEROY, ..... Chicago.
THIS firm is composed of Hiram Pomeroy, late of the firm of Pomeroy, Ward & Co., and Stephen B. Pomeroy, late of the firm of Pomeroy, Ward & Co., and they will give their personal attention to the business of receiving and forwarding produce, and to the sale of Produce and Flour on the Lake.
Chicago, Sept. 1st, 1853.

NEW FIRM.
1853. 1853.
NEELY & HOWE,
(SUCCESSORS TO HORNE, LEWIS & CO.)
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
AGENTS FOR
PROPELLERS AND VESSELS ON THE LAKES,
BOATS AND BARGES ON THE ILLINOIS AND MICH. CANAL AND ILLINOIS RIVER.
SALT, COAL, &c.
PARTICULAR attention given to the purchase or sale of Produce, and to the business of Forwarding of goods.
Refer to Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co., Chicago.
Chicago, Sept. 1st, 1853.

## GROCERIES.

Choice Family Groceries
AT WHOLESALE.
No. 8 Clark Street.
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FREE FOR-
Groceries at Wholesale.
JOSEPH HUTINY,
No. 7 Lake Street, Chicago.

CITY BANK.
We continue to transact a general
Current Deposit,
allowing interest on balances.
GEORGE SKINNER.

Commercial Exchange Company
BANKING
AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
CORNER CLARK AND RANDOLPH STREETS.
J. N. ADAMS,
EXCHANGE BROKER
No. 62 CLARK STREET.

Cutter, Brodhead & Clapp,
No. 20 WATER STREET, BOSTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.

HELDEN & TRACY,
HANDSOME STREET.
Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

FLANDERS & WADSWORTH,
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
PRODUCE, FLOUR, PROVISIONS, &c.
No. 2 Rice's Row, Chicago.

RAYMOND & WARD
WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And Agents for sale of Goods at Manufacturers' prices.
(Formerly Ward & Ward.)
SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.
NEW YORK WAREHOUSE AND STORES.
HAVING RECENTLY BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS for the sale of the Goods manufactured at Fall River, Massachusetts, by the Fall River Manufacturing Company, we are now prepared to receive and sell on commission, or to advance on consignments, to the extent of one-half the value of the goods, the following Fall River Manufacturing Company's Sheetings, Shirtings, and Drillings, viz:
The Company are permitted to refer to the following Boston Houses, for whom they have manufactured for the last year, viz:
Messrs. Amos Lawrence, Co. Jaffrey, Adamsville.
Messrs. Lawrence & Co., Boston.
Messrs. Hallowell, Richardson & Co.
Messrs. Hallowell, Richardson & Co.
Messrs. Hallowell, Richardson & Co